The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,969.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

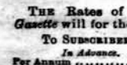
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



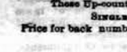
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. P. Mitchell, on SATURDAY, the 10th Nov., 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Mangalore, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

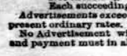
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1680 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MUSKEL, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

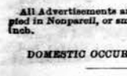
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 13th November 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1680 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15 10s.	£8	Without Wine.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877,
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; each always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

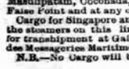
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,209 424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245 424	„ 24.
OLYMPIA	2,403 424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289 500	„ 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272 480	At
PRINARIA	2,277 424	forthightly
EUROPA	2,277 424	intervals.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 24, 1877. Agents.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

Important Caution.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine ; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, WILLIAM LAMBERT, 3, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS" engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	
DECCAN	3439	550	J. D. Gehy	12th Nov.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(c) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
TRAVANCORE	1936	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ALEXANDRIA, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2280	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
GEKLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
DELEMI	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2491	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	2500	500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

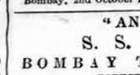
Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

S. S. CASTALIA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.



WILL sail positively on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1877. Agents.

NOTICES.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints..... Rs. 1-4 Dozen..... Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher & Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Aequith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhusawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)*.....Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deesa.....Church & Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co. ; Ganta Brothers, Adelphi Pass, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad.....Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H.E. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K.C.S.I.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE
A GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE BAND,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
and (by kind permission of Colonel Thatcher)
THE BAND OF THE 20th REGIMENT N. I.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture.....“Fra Diavolo”..... Auber.
Band of the 20th N. I.
Song.....“Sweethearts”..... Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte....“Rigoletto”..... Liszt.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song.....“O Meadow clad in early Green”..... Sir W. Sternedale Bennett.
Gentleman Amateur.
Aria & Cabaletta...“O Mio Fernando”..... Donizetti.
Miss Elcia May.
Song.....“I fear no Foe”..... Pinsuti.
Gentleman Amateur.
Solo Pianoforte....“Home, Sweet Home”..... Thalberg.
(*For the left hand only.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ.....“The Bombay Volunteer March”..A. Plumpton.
(*Dedicated to H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Miserere Scene from “Il Trovatore”..... Verdi.
Miss Elcia May and Gentleman Amateur, with Chorus.
Song.....“Tom Bowling”..... Dibdin,
Gentleman Amateur.
Solo Pianoforte...“The Shamrock”..... Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet.....“Tho' the Angry Bolt” (Satanella)..Balfe
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
March.....“The Roll Call”..... Plumpton.
The Band of the 20th N.I.

Conductor.....Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9-15.

PRICE OF ADMISSION .....Rs. 3.

Tickets can be Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where the Plan may be seen.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL AMERICAN “SQUEEZER” PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the “INDICATORS” in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such “Indicators” show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name “SQUEEZERS.” The “Indicators” are in addition to the ordinary pips, made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
“Squeezers” with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ...„ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ...„ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ...„ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's “Bouquet” & “Peerless,” per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
Will's “Passing Clouds,” per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

	Rs.	a.
On Horseback through Asia Minor, 2 vols. ; by Captain F. Burnaby.....	23	12
Under the Balkans : Notes of a visit to the Districts of Philippopolis in 1876 ; by R. J. More	3	12
Foster's Life of Charles Dickens, cheap edn, 2 vols, Illustrated	4	8
New Field Exercise 1877, Pocket Edn.....	1	0
Cavalry Regulations 1877, Pocket Edn.....	2	8
For Others' Sake : a Novel ; by Mrs. G. Tyler.....	2	12
War Number of Graphic, September 1877.....	1	0
History of European Colonies ; by E. J. Payne.....	3	0
The Timber Merchant and Builder's Vade Mecum ; by G. Bonfield.....	1	8
Primer of Pianoforte Playing ; by F. Taylor	1	0
Transcaucasia and Ararat, being notes of a vacation tour in the Autumn of 1876 ; by J. Bryce	5	12
Erichson's Science and Art of Surgery, being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations, 2 vol. New Edn 1877	22	8
Tennyson's Queen Mary and Harold. Cheap Edn, each..	1	12
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1878.....	0	8
Rutter's Exchange Tables.....	18	12
Dictionary of English and French Languages with more than Fifty Thousand New Words, Senses, &c. ; by F.E.A. Gase	8	0
Daughter of Heth : a Novel ; by W. Black	3	12
Leonard Lindsay or a story of a Buccaneer ; by ... B. Rench	1	4
The Reformer, or the adventures of Percy Blake ; by Captain Armstrong	1	12
Russell's work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India, 2nd Edn, handsomely bound and illustrated ..	34	0
A Ride through Iam ; by H. C. Marsh.....	8	12
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects. Vol. III	3	12
The Pre-historic ages ; or Lectures and Table-talk on certain matters Ancillary thereto ; by St. John V. Day	7	8
Seonee, or Camp Life on the Satpura Range ; by B. A. Sternsdale, 2nd Edn. Illustrated	13	4
Great Campaigns : a succinct account of the Principal Military Operations which have taken place in Europe from 1796 to 1870 ; by Major C. Adams and Captain C. O. King	10	0
Buddhism, being a sketch of the Life and Teachings of Gautama, the Buddha ; by T. W. R. Davids.....	1	12
Islam and its Founder ; by J. W. H. Stobart.....	1	12
Hindostan ; by Manuel Wilkes	1	12
Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery. 2 pts ..	5	0
Spon's Engineers' and Contractors' Illustrated book of Prices and Engineer Directory for 1878	4	12
Theism, being the Baird Lecture for 1876 ; by R. Flint..	4	12
Dumas' Works—Checot the Jester, Conspirators, Countess de Charny, Dr. Basilius, Forty Five Guardsmen, Half Brothers, Ingenue, Isabel of Bavaria, Margaret de Valois, Navarre, Page of Duke of Savoy, Pauline, Queen's Necklace, Regent's Daughter, Russian Gipsy, Three Musketteers, Twenty years after, Twin Captains Watchmaker, Monte Christo 3 vols ; Memoirs of a Physician, 2 vols., Taking the Bastile, 2 vols., Vicomte de Bragelonne, 12 vols., each	0	12
Miller's Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, Part I. Chemical Physics, new edn., 1877.....	10	0
Elements of the Method of Least Squares ; by M. Merriman	4	12
Bow's Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing, Wheels, Shafts, Rigging, &c.....	4	12
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.....	4	4
Scott's Excursion in the British Possessions, 2nd edn. 1877	6	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts, new edn. 1877	3	4
The Khedive's Egypt, or the old House of Bondage under new Masters ; by E. DeLeon.....	11	4
Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite ; by A. Trollope....	1	4
Weavers and Weft ; by Miss Braddon.....	1	4
Chetwynd Calverley ; by W. H. Ainsworth.....	1	4
Miss Molly ; by Beatrice May Butt.....	1	4
The Rosa-shire Buffs ; by James Grant	1	4
Mr. Misses of Danbury and his neighbours ; by J. M. Bailey	1	4
Hints for the Table, or the economy of good living.....	0	12
The Ride to Khiva (From Punch) ; by F. C. Burnand.....	0	12
That Husband of mine.....	0	12
Song with Music—The Happy Princess, Words from Tennyson's May Day Poems, Music by Monies.....	2	0
Ditto, I know a Little Garden Close, Words from Morris, “Life and Death of Jason.” Music by Monies.....	2	0
Shapp's Calendar for 1878	1	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for October.....	2	8
The Geometry of Compasses, or problems Resolved by the mere description of Circles ; by O. Byrne.....	2	4
Royal Navy List, corrected to 1st October 1877.....	2	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

28, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. OCTOBER 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.	Cash Prices, Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice.....Rs.	37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE.....Rs.	26 0 ...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour.....	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8 ...
MANZANILLA, very, dry and pale	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0 ...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.....	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0 ...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0 ...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character .....Rs.	32	0	17	8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour .....Rs.	27	0	15	0
					WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity.....	19	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry.Rs.	46	0	24	8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry.....	34	0	18	8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s “ for India” brand...	46	0	24	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28	0	15	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21	8					

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup)	Rs.	10	0	5	12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) .....Rs.	21	0	11	8
BORDEAUX (or Breakfast)		10	0	5	12					
PETIT MEDOC Wines		12	8	7	4	CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after)	26	0	14	8
MEDOC, Superior.....		15	8	9	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Dinner Wines)	31	0	16	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31	8	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine .....Re.	19	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour.....	23	8	...						

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN .....Rs.	29	0	15	8	CHABLIS .....Rs.	18	0	10	0
POMMARD	24	0	13	0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21	0
MACON	23	0	12	8					
BEAUNE	19	0	10	8					

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING.....Rs.	34	0	18	8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) .....Rs.	26	0	14	0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42	0	23	0	HOCHHEIM „	25	0	13	8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41	0	22	0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23	8	...	
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36	0	19	0	GIESSENHEIM (STILL)	20	0	11	0
					LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17	8	9	8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING .....Rs.	32	0	...		SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING.....	34	0	19	0	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) .....Rs.	27	0	...	
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL..	40	0	22	0	WINNINGEN	20	0	...	

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled .....Rs.	30	0	...		WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...		WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's.....	20	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Pog Brandy	23	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend).....	22	0	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27	8	...	
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18	0	...		Do. do. **	31	8	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27	0	...		Do do. ***	33	0	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...		MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...	
					MARIELL'S do.	27	8	...	
					KESHAW'S No. 1 do.	36	0	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3	12	2	0	VERMOUTH .....per bottle.	1	4	...	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3	8	2	0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR... „	3	8	1	12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2	12	1	8	GINGER WINE .....per dozen.	17	0	...	
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... „	7	0	3	12	ORANGE WINE ..... „	17	0	...	
Monastery..... { Yellow „	5	8	3	0	ORANGE BITT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH NOV. 1877.

MARKET closed on account of Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ADELE ACCAME, 1,140 tons, Commander C. Boccone, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP AIRY, 1,200 tons, Commander J. W. Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, 3rd November, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Commander O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 19th October, with a general cargo.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP PEMBA, 986 tons, Commander G. H. Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, 15th September, calling at Tenjiers, Port Said, Jeddah and Aden, with the following passengers:—His Excellency the Governor General of Goa and suite, fourteen in all. The Pemba brought 900 tons coals, which will be carried into the same bottom to other ports.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Mahratta(s).....	Mitchell	Calcutta, Oct 19.
	Dres nought	Bustin	New Port, July 18.
	Pemba(s)	Guy	Greenock Sept 15.
	Airy (s).....	Wilkie	Calicut, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast.

Ship Adele Accame, Boccone, for Rangoon obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Marlborough, for Aden and Jeddah.
Steamer Zante, for Liverpool.
Steamer Pehwan, for Coast and Goa.
Brig Keerata Roodrio, for Cochin and [Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—5,600 bundles coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurumsee; 91 bales hemp, A Muncherjee; 7,900 bundles coir yarn, Morarjee Natha.

FROM GLASGOW.

Castalia s—235 packages wet dates, Goolabchund Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—35 packages damwar, Hajee Sulleman Essa; 14 bundles horns, and 18 bales hides, Hassum Noor Mahomed; 19 bales hides, Dhurumsee Veljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan s—25 bales horns, Hajee Haroon Hajee A Remon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·872
Temperature of the Air.....	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·0
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8):	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).....	70·1
General Direction of wind ...E, ENE,NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, N, ESE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	186.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Campbell, Lieut B 85th L I, on leave from Lucknow.
Bell, Lieut. Ms 48 h Regt, on duty from Cannanore.
Nenbiggin, Capt. Ms 45th Regt, on leave from Bangalore.
Morant, Capt, Ms Cavalry, on leave from Madras.
Hydop, Lieut, Bl R E, on duty from Lucknow.
Godfrey, Capt, By Staff Corps, on leave from Dharwar.

NOVEMBER 5.

Cumberland, Lieut. Bl 39th Regt, on duty from Gwalior.
Leckie, Capt, B 56th Regt, on leave from Poona.
Stewart, Surgn Genl, on duty from Poona.
Braine, Lieut, Ms 26th M N I, on sick leave from Bangalore.
Walter, Major, Bl Political Agent, to appear before a medical board from Ajmere.

NOVEMBER 6.

Ledwick, A D C Lieut, By 28th Regt, on leave from Ahmedabad.
Moore, Lieut, Ms R A, on duty from Madras.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 27.

Churchill, Lieut, Ms 44th Regt, to join to Secundrabad.
Christison, By Surgn Genl, Bl I M D, to join to Agra.

NOVEMBER 3.

Thorp, By Surgn Genl, Bl I M D, to join to Meerut.

NOVEMBER 5.

Anderson, Major, By 1st Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 4.

Howard, Lieut, Bl Rifle Brd, on duty to Peshawar.

NOVEMBER 5.

Cartwright, Sub-Insptr. By Army Education, on duty to Aden.
Oxley, Capt, Bl 92nd Highlanders on leave to England.
Morant, Capt, Ms Cavalry, on leave to England.
Jopp, Sub-Lieut, By Staff Corps, to join to Surat.
Campbell, Lieut, Bl 85th L I, on leave to England.
Leckie Capt, By 56th Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Wright Lieut By 7th Hussars on duty to Mhow.
Thompson, Capt, Bl 13th Lancers on Medl Cert to England

NOV. 6

Farrington, Major Ms 1st Cav. to join to Mominabad.
Kartikar, Surg By 19th Regt N I, on duty to Sholapore.
Moore, By Surg Genl, By Medical on duty to Guzerat

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(Gazette of India, Nov. 3.)

With reference to Notification gran'ing three months' privilege leave to Captain G A Trevor, 2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, Mr A J Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Resident during Captain Trevor's absence, or until further orders.

Mr S A L Corrigan, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Tomkins, R E.

Lieut S Gaell, R E, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as executive Engineer, Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Tomkins, R E.

Sub-Conductor Alfred Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lahore Executive Engineer, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr A Grant, C E, Assistant Engineer, is temporarily transferred from the Umballa to the Kassuli Division of Military Works.

Captain R J Bond, R E, Ex Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western Rajpootana Railway, and Lieut J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, are transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr H H Graham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sindh Railway.

Mr P Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr J Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Tirhoot to Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr J Baron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted fifteen months' furlough.

Mr J W Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam Extension Survey, is deputed to verify stores on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Store-keeper Mr J P Devine, Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr W Varden, Store-keeper, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Notification No 30, dated 23rd September, is hereby cancelled, and Mr Mackinnon, Assis ant Engineer 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Staff of the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Messrs W A Lesmond and Siva Dutta Pande, Assistant Engineers, 1st and 2nd Grades, respectively, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District.

Mr H C Graham, Ex Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sehwah Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Nov. 1.)

Mr D C Macnabb, Commissioner and Sessions Judge of the Rawalpindi Division, to act as an Additional Sessions Judge of the Peshawar Division in addition to his present duties.

Mr C F Elliot, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Rawalpindi Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

Mr F D'A Vincent, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jhelum Division, is appointed to the charge of the Rawalpindi Division, during the absence on leave of Elliot.

The Rev Ramsay, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudd, is appointed Chaplain of Kussuli.

Mr K L Davis, to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Order No 116 of 22nd instant, directing Messrs Hunter and Dunsford to proceed on famine relief duty to the Madras Presidency, is cancelled.

Mr J M Andrews, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Amritsar district.

Consequent on Mr McAndrew's return to duty the following transfers are ordered, viz.

Mr J H Herdon, District Superintendent of Police, is posted Amritsar to the Gurdaspur district.

Mr W Drysdale, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, from the Gurdaspur to the Hissar District.

Mr G St B Browne, Assistant District Superintendent of Police (at present officiating as District Superintendent of Police Hissar, from the Hissar to the Delhi District.

Mr D H Hunter, Assistant District Superintendent of Police (at present officiating as District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar), from the Amritsar to the Lahore District.

Mr C H Lemarchand, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, from the Lahore to the Ferozepore District.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ...13th. 4h. 35 7m. A.M.
Full Moon ..... 21-1. 3h. 10 5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ..... 28th. 2h. 56 6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov.					
Wed. 7	Dewalee Holidays	6 5	5 23	{ 0 19 m 11 57 a	6 18 m 6 18 a
Th. 8	English Mail expected.	6 6	5 22	{ 1 1 m 0 36 a	6 58 m 6 58 a
Fri. 9	.....	6 6	5 22	{ 1 42 m 1 16 a	7 41 m 7 37 m
Sat. 10	.....	6 7	5 22	{ 2 25 m 1 58 a	8 26 m 8 17 a
Sun. 11	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity	6 7	5 21	{ 3 10 m 2 45 a	9 17 m 8 57 a
Mon. 12	....	6 7	5 21	{ 3 57 m 3 42 a	10 15 m 9 48 a
Tues. 13	....	6 8	5 21	{ 4 46 m 4 5 a	11 21 m 10 58 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination on covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro Mayotta, Nossebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

THANEWALA—November 5th, at Baroda, Hirabai, wife of Pestanjee Cursetjee Thanewalla, the eldest son of Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, Chief Justice of Baroda, aged 17 years. (Her third day Oothiana ceremony will be performed at the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple this afternoon).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—November 2nd, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of the Rev. Edward G Davis, Chaplain, of a daughter.
HOOPER—October 16th, at Cawnpore, the wife of John Hooper, C. S., of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.—Any bookseller will obtain the Journal for you.
D. N.—Translated into both languages.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1877.

IT is no secret that the resources of the Government of India have been severely tried by the enormous expenditure caused by the Famine. The Cash Balances latterly have been very low, but it has been generally understood that the suspension of the Secretary of State's drawings would enable the Government of India to tide over the difficulty. The recent very favourable weather has given the Famine a turn that the most sanguine expectations could not have exceeded, and the diminished estimates of expenditure have naturally led the public to believe that the Government was able to meet the heavy drain on its resources without any very great strain. That the Government, however, must be very hard pushed is evident from the very astonishing news that reaches us from Calcutta. It seems that a circular has been sent round by Government to the various Collectors, urging them to borrow as much as they can from the natives at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for six months. This action of the Finance Minister, which really amounts to discounting the revenue of the country, appears to be extremely ill-advised, for not only does it seem very derogatory to the Government, but it must prove highly injurious to its credit. Doubtless a fair sum may be raised, as many native capitalists will be tempted to disgorge with the probability of some reward in the shape of land or title; indeed, it is already stated that a native in Calcutta has borrowed 10 lacs at 12 per cent. interest in order to lend the money to Government at 7 per cent. Up to the 1st of November 1¼ lac only had been obtained from Allahabad, and the total sum obtained was only 30 lacs of rupees! Should Government wish to raise a fresh loan in this country, it will find to its cost the folly of the system it has just adopted. Capitalists will be hardly likely to subscribe to a 4 per cent. loan when there would be every probability of their getting a much higher rate of interest by withholding their money for a time. It must also be borne in mind that the 5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60 matures in 18 months time, and the present policy of the Finance Minister is not at all calculated to improve the terms Government will have to offer to holders of that loan.

THE new City of Bombay Abkaree Act will be brought on for a first reading this forenoon in the Legislative Council, and as it is one of two Abkaree Bills which have recently excited a good deal of attention in the native community, we may take the opportunity of referring to the character and aims of these new excise laws. The city Act is comparatively harmless, but not so the Presidency Abkaree Bill, which will come on for consideration shortly, and is certain to be vehemently opposed, as a section of the native community imagine that it is an example of the way the British Government is disposed to throw over solemn obligations when it finds it convenient to do so. How seriously it will be opposed may be known from the fact that petitions have been received against it by the local Government from the following influential citizens:—Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee, Bomanjee Cursetjee, Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, Hormusjee Jehanghier Ardaseer, Dady Jehanghier Ardaseer, Ardaseer Hormusjee, and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. All these are land proprietors in Salsette, and what they contend for is practically that each of their possessions should be an *imperium in imperio*, independent of the control of Government and therefore of the revenue operations which are in force in other parts of the Presidency regarding lands producing native spirituous liquors. This is a very serious claim, and one which the Bombay Government has every right to resist if it can do so on equitable grounds, because it would be obviously unfair to the large majority of toddy-producers who have to pay excise revenue if a small community of toddy producers were to be allowed to escape scot free from the payment such of revenue. Such a result would give the Salsette proprietors an enormous advantage over their brethren elsewhere, as they could undersell them everywhere and make fortunes at the expense of their less fortunate comrades. At the same time, the claim set up by the Salsette owners is of such a peculiar nature that the Bombay Government will require to be very cautious in the way it deals with the legal rights which they claim under the deed of transfer executed between them and the East India Company, whose actions were subsequently adopted by Her Majesty.

There were two Abkaree Bills introduced at the beginning of this session to the Legislative Council—one relating to the city of Bombay and the other to the Presidency in general. The first was vetoed by the Viceroy because one of its sections was contrary to the provisions of the Consolidated Customs Act and the Indian Tariff Act, and to meet His Excellency's objection section 7 has been amended, and the Bill will be re-introduced to the Council to-day as Bill No. 7 of 1877. It provides that in this city the abkaree or country liquor duty shall be collected by the Collector or through farmers subject to his control; that no person shall tap a toddy tree unless licensed to do so; that a duty shall be levied on every tree tapped; that *no* toddy or spirituous liquor shall be conveyed into Bombay unless it is liable to pay duty under the Indian Tariff Act or any other law relating to Customs duties on goods imported into British India, and has actually paid it. Next follows a somewhat contradictory clause intimating that after all some kinds of toddy or spirituous liquors may be imported into Bombay on payment of such duty as the Governor in Council may fix. There is thus a distinct confusion of statement in clauses *d* and *c* of section 7 Section 8 provides that no person shall sell toddy unless he has been licensed to tap trees, or has received a licence under Act IX. of 1867. No-body is to be allowed to manufacture spirits unless he is licensed by the Collector, and then the licensed person must declare the place of manufacture, the material he means to use, and the strength of the liquor he is going to manufacture. Then there are penalties amounting to as high as Rs. 1,000, and including confiscation of implements, for persons who commit breaches of the Act. There are also extensive powers given to the Collector's officers to enter the premises of persons suspected of contravening the Act, and to seize their liquors or their stills. The only feature in the Bill to which exception can be taken is that which proposes to allow Collectors to farm out the collection of the country liquor duties to third persons. The collection of such revenues ought to be rigidly kept by Government in its own hands, because the system of farming, while apt to relax the vigilance of the person originally made responsible by Government for the collection of these revenues, may also be the means of introducing a system of oppression which would not be possible under an honourably-superintended Government department. Except on this point, it is improbable that there will be any opposition to the Bill.

It is not, however, the Abkaree Bill for the city of Bombay that has created a feeling of distrust among a large portion of the community. It is Bill No. 3—an Act to consolidate and amend the Abkaree Laws of the Presidency of Bombay—that has raised the opposition of the Salsette landholders and all their friends. It appears that as far back as the beginning of 1819 the East India Company desired some ground in the Fort, and offered to exchange for it the ground in Salsette for which the plea of total exemption is now raised. A deed carrying this arrangement into effect was executed between the East India Company on the one hand and the proprietors of the land in the Fort, and in consequence of the full and unrestricted transfer the Company made of their land in Salsette and all the trees, drains, &c., upon it, the present proprietors, the petitioners, now claim the free and unrestricted use of the raw produce of the brab and other trees growing on the lands. In 1846 the proprietors were afraid that Government was about to encroach on their rights, and prepared a memorial on the subject to the Court of Directors. The Chief Secretary of the day (Mr. R. K. Pringle) replied that there was no wish on the part of Government to interfere with their free enjoyment of the raw produce of their trees previous to its undergoing the process of fermentation, but that after it had undergone that process, whether naturally or artificially, it would then and then only be subject to the Abkaree tax. Subsequently the Court of Directors instructed the Collector of Tanna to remove the prohibition which he had placed upon the proprietors removing the juice from their palm trees in its unfermented state. In 1863 the proprietors received an opinion from the Advocate General with reference to the power and extent of the deed of 1819. He said that the "effect of that "deed was to give to each of the parties of it "an absolute interest in the lands exchanged: "to Government an absolute interest in the "piece of land situated in the Fort, and to "Messrs. Cursetjee and Ardaseer Dady alike "absolute interest in the villages situate in the "island of Salsette, and particularly enume-"rated in the deed. On the execution of the "deed, the villages became the private and "exclusive property and inheritance of Curset-"jee and Ardaseer Dady and could not and "cannot, I conceive, be considered as land "paying revenue to Government. It is true "that the deed reserves the payment of a sum "of Rs. 3,077-2-75 by Cursetjee and Ardaseer "Dady to Government, but the payment made "to Government is not a payment in respect of "revenue, assessed as such, but as an equivalent "for and in respect of the excess of the value of "the villages assigned over and above the value "of the land conveyed to Government. In my "opinion Messrs. Sorabjee, Hormusjee and "Dady Jehangeer are not entitled to the exemp-"tion they claim from stamp duty in respect "of the receipts granted by them to their culti-"vators." The following is the extract from the deed upon which this opinion was founded:—

"And the said United Company for themselves and their successors do covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Cursetjee Ardaseer and Jehangeer Ardaseer, and each of them, their respective heirs and assigns by these presents in manner and form following That is to say, that for and notwithstanding any right, title or interest which they the said United Company now have or claim of taxing and assessing certain brab and other trees on the Island of Salsette, they the said Cursetjee Ardaseer and Jehangeer Ardaseer their heirs and assigns shall and may have hold and enjoy all and singular the brab and other trees and all other produce of any kind whatsoever now growing or which may hereafter be grown or produced on the said pieces or parcels of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted and released or intended so to be free and clear of and without being subject to any taxation or assessment whatever."

The sections in the new Bill which the Salsette proprietors consider to threaten their rights are 10, 12, 18, 21, and 46. Generally speaking, these sections prohibit the transport of unfermented toddy from any one place to any other place; prevent toddy from being drawn from any tree except under a licence; prevent owners of toddy trees from selling toddy in its unfermented state except under a licence; enact that if persons holding the licence to draw toddy fail to pay the duty, the duty shall be recovered from the owner of the trees; and the last section, one of the most threatening to the proprietors, states that whosoever having the management as proprietor, farmer, inamdar, agent or in any other capacity whatsoever of any land, authorizes or connives at or in any way causes, encourages or promotes the drawing of toddy contrary to the provision of this Act from any toddy producing tree standing on such land or the manufacture or sale of any liquor contrary to the provision of this Act, shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to Rs. 500. This last section, however, the Select Committee got frightened at, and it was struck out together with another absurd and highly objectionable section (44) which rendered the sale of liquor to any European or native soldier without the written permission of his commanding officer punishable with a fine! What the proprietors contend is that they shall have the free enjoyment of the produce on their land, that they shall be permitted to remove toddy from their own trees when they please, that they shall be able to move about unfermented toddy in their own villages as they please, that they are legally exempted from the payment of excise duties on the produce of their trees, and that Government's proposal to make landlords responsible for the defaults of licensees is unjust. The last-named contention is undoubtedly just, because if Government chooses to make a bargain with a licensee who is a tenant it has no more right to fall back upon the landlord for the tenant's debts than it has to demand the debt from the tenant's grandmother or any other third person. The position is a singularly difficult one, for it is perfectly clear that if the proprietors can make good their claim to do as they please with the produce of their own land, within their own land, and to have their lands exempt from the visits of excise officers, a large portion of Salsette will enjoy exceptional facilities for manufacturing spirits, for smuggling, and for exporting unfermented toddy at a cheaper rate than any other part of the Presidency can afford to do. It will be necessary, as we have said, for the Government of Bombay to be cautious how they tamper with the strict legal rights of a wealthy body of proprietors who will use every weapon the law can give them to assert their rights; but as it is absurd to think that the East India Company could have intended to alienate the legitimate revenues of the country from the present Government, we hope that some means will be devised whereby the owners and lessors of toddy-trees in Salsette will not be placed in a better position than their neighbours so far as the payment of excise revenue is concerned. The question, however, is one which Government will have to face and settle, even though it has to buy the Salsette toddy trees and give the owners compensation.

AN observant traveller who lately passed through Bombay, and was asked to give his candid opinion of this gem of Western India, said, "Well, it seems to me to be a higgledy-"piggledy sort of a place." This criticism, though not flattering, was by no means undeserved, for Bombay does present to a stranger's eye a queer mixture of splendour and squalor, of magnificent buildings and filthy hovels, of grand designs and imperfect achievements. Now that the Governor has come down to make too brief a stay in the capital of his Presidency, we may seize the opportunity, before he is on the wing again, to invite His Excellency's attention to a few obvious local improvements which might be effected without much trouble or expense, and which would help to give Bombay more cohesion and concentration, and thus to make it a pleasanter and more comfortable city to live in. We are glad to know that Sir Richard Temple has already taken a great personal interest in removing from Bombay the reproach of having a European General Hospital, which would be a disgrace to any third-rate up-country station, and that the new hospital, though of modest outward pretensions, has been built on a good site, and is spacious, conveniently arranged, and well adapted, so far at least as the men's wards are concerned, to the scientific and careful treatment of sick people. Perhaps hereafter the Government may go a step further, and provide for European invalids a home not less elegant than the new residence of the telegraph clerks on the Esplanade. Meanwhile, we would ask the Governor to take into his consideration the plans of the new G. I. P. Railway terminus, an immense building which will cover a great area of ground at the top of Hornby Row, including the site of the old European Hospital, and which will form one of the principal architectural attractions of new Bombay. It has taken the Government and the Railway authorities a good many years to agree upon the designs for this terminus; yet after all, we are credibly assured, they have succeeded in disregarding so entirely the public convenience that no part of the building is to be set aside for an hotel. We believe that Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, who wishes to enforce on others the abstinence he practises himself, only consented after a desperate struggle to have refreshment rooms in the station; but an hotel he seems to look upon as the mystery of iniquity. We hope the Government will have the good sense not to let itself be overriden by the puritanical pedantry of Mr. Conder. We cannot conceive any greater boon that could be conferred on Indian travellers than the establishment of a really good hotel at the railway station which is the point of arrival or departure for passengers to or from Bombay and all the rest of India except Guzerat. Imagine the satisfaction the wearied passenger from Calcutta or the North-West would feel, if, after a three or four days' journey, he could step from the arrival platform at Bombay station into a lift, and be conveyed upstairs into a comfortable apartment, leaving the hotel porters to look after his luggage. Almost equal to his delight would be that of the traveller from England, who on landing in Bombay at the Apollo Bander or the Elphinstone Dock could go at once to the railway station and get rooms from which he would have only to descend a few flights of stairs to the platform alongside of which he would find drawn up the train for Calcutta or Madras. No railway terminus in any civilized country is now built without an hotel, which always pays a handsome revenue to the shareholders; and there cannot be a doubt that the lease of the Bombay Railway Hotel would be most eagerly competed for, and that Bombay might get, through the agency of the Railway Company, an hotel equal to the best of those in Europe. There is plenty of room on the site reserved for the terminus for the addition of an hotel to the building as already planned, and we hope Sir Richard Temple will not hesitate to insist on having this addition made.

Another improvement which is greatly required is the completion of a circular railway round the island of Bombay. Through the freaks of men in office, which in this country so often play the mischief with the public interests, the G. I. P. Railway has been compelled to place its terminus at Boree Bunder, while the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been shunted away to Colaba, where it can get no traffic in either goods or passengers to repay the cost of the extension. Yet it must be plain, we should think, to the meanest understanding, that these two railways ought to form a junction at the Apollo Bunder, the centre of general traffic for the whole island. It would not cost much now to extend the G. I. P. line along the harbour foreshore, past the Town Hall and the Custom House to the Wellington Reclamation, and the B. B. and C. I. line could easily be carried across the Colaba causeway to the Apollo Reclamation. The local traffic on these lines is already very large and profitable, and it would soon be developed tenfold if the trains of either line could run right round the island. When, too, the Elphinstone Dock is finished, it will be absolutely necessary to have railway communication between it and the chief Fort bunder. A third improvement which is very much to be desired is the opening of the road along the Kennedy Sea Face for the use of carriages. This road is now reserved for horsemen only; but, with the exception of the Governor himself, we have not seen anybody riding along it for the last six months; and Sir Richard Temple would use it with just as much satisfaction if he knew that other people were using it as well. If this road were made into a carriage road, the citizens of Bombay would have a splendid carriage drive all along the western foreshore of the island, from Colaba to Malabar Point, thence up the Ridge to the Racecourse, and thence by the new road to Mahaluxmee and Worlee. The present narrow rendezvous at the Apollo Bunder, to which carriages are forced to resort for lack of any better place, would be quickly deserted; and the whole population would eagerly rush to the western foreshore, where they could either ride or walk or sit down to enjoy the music of a Band playing on the Reclamation, as the humour pleased them. The foreshore of Back Bay is far the freshest and pleasantest part of the island, or will be when the Sonapore drain has been intercepted, and the people ought to have the fullest enjoyment of it that is attainable. We hope our programme of improvements that might be immediately effected will not strike the Governor as too formidable. It might, we think, be executed very speedily by anyone who had the will and the power to go through with it, and it would do a great deal of good to Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF GOA.

HIS EXCELLENCY Viscount Sergio de Souza, Governor General of Goa, accompanied by members of his family and suite, fourteen persons in all, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the B. I. Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pemba, Captain Guy. Arrangements had been made and a Government notification issued for the reception of His Excellency with all honour, but a telegram to the Consul for Portugal requesting that the landing might be quite private was the cause of the notification being cancelled. The Pemba arrived at 8 a. m. yesterday, and Captain Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, went down at 10 a.m. with two of H. E.'s carriages and an escort of the Body Guard to bring the Governor General, the Viscountess, and Aide-de-Camp, to Government House. On arriving on board Captain Carnac was received by His Excellency and Staff, and delivered an invitation from the Governor to stay at Malabar Point. This invitation, however, H. E. the Governor General begged to decline, on the plea that his stay in Bombay was so very uncertain. Captain Carnac then offered to send him to his hotel in the Governor's carriages, but this offer also was declined. About a quarter of an hour later, His Excellency landed in a Dockyard steam barge and was received by two or three Portuguese gentlemen. One of His Excellency's sons, who accompanied him, is to be the new Governor of Diu. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's arrival. At 4 p. m. an Aide-de-Camp in a carriage and four and an escort of the Body Guard went to the Adelphi Hotel to take His Excellency to Malabar Point on a formal visit to the Governor. The Governor will probably return the visit to-day.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article of this morning about the office of Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, you seem to be under the impression that Mr. Turner is to hold two offices, viz. that Official Assignee and Assistant Commissioner for taking (not taxing) accounts. This is not so, however, except so far as relates to a period of a few months. When the Commissioner for taking accounts returns from leave, which will be in two or three months, Mr. Turner will cease to hold the office of Assistant Commissioner in which he is now *acting*, and the only office he will hold will be that of Official Assignee.

As to the amount I had mentioned in a letter of two days ago to the *Times of India*, viz. Rs. 600 a month as the average remuneration during the last two years of the Official Assignee, I should add that this estimate was arrived at after taking into account the larger sums which, as you mention, were received during the first two or three months after the death of the late Official Assignee, and which larger sums were owing to neglect or omission to declare dividends in previous months. Judging from the last two years, there is, according to the information I have been able to procure, no reason to suppose that the income will exceed Rs. 600 a month, though, of course, there is a possibility that this amount may be increased either by reason of an increase of business in the Court or by a more careful and strenuous performance of the duties of the Official Assignee, which, of course, it will be quite as much Mr. Turner's interest to bring about as that of any other holder of the office.—I remain, &c.

Bombay, Nov. 6. J. PHILIP GREEN.

*** We are surprised, considering the importance of the office of Official Assignee to the public, that Mr. Turner should have been thrust into another appointment, even though an acting one, for the length of time which Mr. Justice Green speaks of.—*Ed. B.G.*

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it would be very convenient if the morning drill of the Byculla Company were fixed at 6 o'clock instead of 6-30, which gives over at 7-30. Many would prefer the earlier hour of attendance, as it would secure a little rest at home before starting for work. The present hour of attendance is rather inconvenient for those who are living far away from the parade ground, and by the time your residence is reached it is almost half-past 8, and then you have hardly time for breakfast, which must be disposed of as hurriedly as possible to enable you to be in time for work, which may be at Mazagon, Parell, or the Fort. Another thing is, that your accoutrements demand some attention. Well, this cannot be looked to now in the evening, as it gets dark by the time you reach your place.

A VOLUNTEER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Nae sae bad—considerin" was the verdict passed upon our Saturday evening parade by a sandy-whiskered friend of mine, whereat I reviled him, as in my humble opinion we did very well indeed. "Mistakes will happen in the best regulated Volunteer Corps," our echelon muss to wit, but taken altogether we showed a vast improvement on our two previous parades, and for which great credit is due to officers, instructors, and men.

While marching from the Town Hall to the parade ground, I could not help wishing that our friends the spectators would not be quite so enthusiastic; they were in such numbers and walked alongside us so closely, that I several times got slightly mixed up, and was in considerable doubt as to whether I was in the crowd or in my company; and, again, how can a fellow be expected to keep at "eyes front" when a carriage full of pretty girls is going slowly past within a yard of him? Our Captain, himself the sternest and most unimpressionable of men, nearly took my head off opposite a certain shop in Church Gate Street because I ventured to glance aside. People should be more considerate.

Once on the ground, and free from such distracting influences, we marched steadier, and after getting into line at open order, we shouldered arms and stood waiting for our Colonel.

We hadn't long to wait; Sir Richard comes galloping up—general salute—and the inspection commences.

Bye-the-bye, what an amusing study is presented by the different attitudes and styles of our officers in a general salute. Some bring the sword to the "recover" with easy grace, drop the point lightly to the regulation twelve inches from the ground, and stand waiting further orders with the utmost nonchalance; others, tightly grasping the hilt, recover and salute with iron rigidity; chest out, shoulders squared, head erect, a gloomily defiant mien, their general aspect is most impressive and calculated to awe the larkiest recruit; others, again, raise their swords cautiously, and after peering into the hilts for a short space of time, apparently in search of rust, lower them slowly to the correct angle with an air of having performed some arduous and painful duty for which they never expected to be rewarded, at least in this world.

Revenons a nos moutons (nothing personal, I assure you). The inspection concluded, we went in for a "feu de joie past," and here I feel that our company, *my* company, was the best on the ground; we showed the other fellows how it *ought* to be done. I don't wish to give any clue as to which company I mean, as it might hurt somebody's feelings, so beyond saying that the company in question was not among the first three companies, nor either of the last two, I'll not allude to it further. The other movements were gone through very fairly; one company was rather unsteady occasionally, didn't go to work quite so *weirdly* as they might have done, and the company who have so large a muster roll and so small a muster might have done better, especially in that extension movement; finally, we formed square and Sir Richard Temple rode into the centre and gave us a speech. A capital speech too, terse and to the point. He patted us on the back, told us we were good boys and had done very well, but that when we were inspected by a general officer we should aim more at the eye; alluded to Major Layard in terms which every Volunteer must heartily endorse, and expressed the regret that he felt and which all feel that we were to lose him. Major Layard spoke a few words of parting, wished us good luck and good bye!—Dismiss!—three rousing cheers and one over for Major Layard, and every body; waltzes off, some homewards, some club-wards, some Temple Bar-wards. In front of the pavilion I came upon a group of three ladies and a little girl of about three or four years of age, evidently waiting for Pa'. Just as I passed I overhead one of the ladies say to the little girl, "and how did you think Papa looked?" I lingered to hear the answer, hoping to have my vanity tickled. It came, promptly, "I sink," says Dot, "I sink eat when zey was make all of a row zey look like ze *Dhobie Lives*." I left.

We have been going ahead rapidly since I wrote you a fortnight ago. The non-commissioned officers have been appointed, with the inevitable result that in every company there is more or less dissatisfaction. It will wear down in time and we shall then go on smoothly enough. Bayonets, belts, and pouches have been served out, and my "boy's" life has been a burden to him on the subject of pipe-clay ever since.

The cart

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Stormy weather which has set in is checking the advance of the Russian Army of the Dobrudscha on Silistria. The Turks have been strongly reinforced at Orchanie.

THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state, that the Russians have commenced the siege of Kars.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Russians, on the 5th instant, made an attack along their whole line on the Turkish positions at Devebeyun, where Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is strongly entrenched, and that the Turkish centre was broken and compelled to retreat. During the engagement, which lasted ten hours, Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar was slightly wounded.

RUMOURS OF MEDIATION.

The rumours which have been current the last few days of foreign mediation in the Turko-Russian war have been authoritatively denied.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

M. Pouyer-Quertier is engaged in forming a new Ministry. M. Vogne has been selected to fill the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Nov. 6, MORN.

The Ministry formed by M. Pouyer-Quertier is not acceptable to the Republican party.

The elections of Councillors are generally favourable to the Republicans. M. Fouquet has defeated the Duc de Brogiie.

PARIS, Nov. 6, AFT.

With the exception of M. Pouyer-Quertier, the members of the new French Ministry are all unknown men, and their appointment is considered as transitory.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Bombay Mails of 15th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 8th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Khedive.

LONDON, Nov. 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dholleras 5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account 96¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105¾
Bar Silver 54½
About £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.
Arrivals—Khedive and Agra.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 6th—	2 p.m.	0 44
„ Turkey (Interrupted)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 6th—	2-40 p.m.	1 2
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 6th—11-45		nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 6th—12-50	p. m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (Interrupted.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 6th	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (interrupted beyond Penang.)		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang)		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	1	50	0	4
„ Galle	2	2	2	2
„ Kurrachee ..	0	13	0	1
„ Madras	0	44	0	1

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 6TH NOV., 1·5 P.M.

Mail from Penang to Singapore closes at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

MADRAS, 6TH NOV., 2·45 P.M.

Mail announced to leave Penang for Singapore today postponed till 8 hours to-morrow.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has invited the officers of the Bombay Volunteers to dine with him at Malabar Point on Friday evening, and has asked a number of other guests, including the commanding officers of regiments in Bombay, to meet them.

THE interim official famine report from Bangalore, dated the 2nd instant, says :—" Wet weather continues, and anxiety for the jowari and gram crops is felt. Prospects generally good, and public health improving. Many tanks have breached from excess of floods, and great injury to crops has in consequence occurred."

HIS GRACE the Governor of Madras arrived in Ootacamund on the 3rd inst. According to present arrangements His Grace will remain there until the 8th instant. His Grace inspected the Relief Camp at Mettapollium, and also the track laid out for the new Railway up the Ghaut.

THE *Englishman* does not look kindly on the steady progress Bombay is making towards civic status and dignity. The appropriate motto of our Municipality was treated as though it savoured of audacious presumption; and now the assignment of arms to this city is the occasion of an amusing outburst of scorn and ridicule by that journal. "The Corporation," it says, "will soon have a banner with the new arms emblazoned on it, and nothing will then be required to complete the happiness of the citizens but a Lord Mayor's show." Why Bombay should not have a banner and a Mayor as well, we do not see. If they would not materially contribute to the happiness of the citizens, a Mayor with a civic court might certainly be a centre from which much independent opinion would be likely to be generated and a wholesome political force exercised. The *Englishman*, at any rate, belies its own name in not recognising with approval every accession of influence and dignity—even if represented only in a motto and arms—which Municipal institutions in India may acquire or achieve.

THE *Madras Athenæum*—It is with some surprise that we see a determination that in India lotteries shall not be. A more ill-advised step it is impossible to imagine. It is simply legislating for the sake of legislating. What, we ask, is the evil this prohibitory order seeks to remedy? The "sweeps" seem to us perfectly harmless. We have not heard of any injury to anybody in consequence of them. No foolish youth has robbed his employer in order to send ten rupees to the Umballa sweep. We have not heard that there have been disc-ressing suicides by persons who did not draw the winning horse; neither, so far as we know, has the lucky winner been murdered for the sake of his prize. The chances are that he speedily married, and at the very worst the great empire of India suffers by the absence "on privilege leave" of the gentleman who is successful, and who devotes a portion of his easily acquired wealth to a run home to mamma and the girls. We could understand the action of Government if the lotteries and sweeps were a source of demoralisation and misery as the State lotteries were a century ago; when the civic authorities of London petitioned Parliament to have them stopped "in time of peace." Did the Umballa sweep "fill the jails with debtors and criminals" there would be some ground for putting them down with a firm hand.

THE finances of the Calcutta Municipality are by no means in a satisfactory condition. Large sums are yearly paid towards the extinction of the Municipal debt, and for the defrayal of the interest on the same. The balance is not sufficient to meet the ever-increasing wants of civic administration. The year 1876 closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,20,846, of which Rs. 83,11 were adjusted in 1877, leaving still a debt of Rs. 37 729. It is expected that there will be again a deficit at the close of 1877, amounting to Rs. 2,29,269. Mr. Metcalfe attributes these deficits to the framing of an inflated Budget, with anticipated cash balances which never accrued.

The income of the General Fund for 1878 is estimated at Rs. 21,30,776, and the expenditure at Rs. 21,19,291. The latter amount is larger than the sum spent in 1877, but increased expenditure is called for in 1878, on account of interest on a loan of 10 lakhs, and a larger outlay is required for the repair of roads. A surplus of Rs. 11,485 is anticipated at the close of 1878, but this is, of course, contingent on the actual realisations coming up to the Budget estimates.

HER Majesty's 65th Regiment will be leaving Lucknow, in course of relief, for Dinapore this week. On the eve of this event, the local paper has some kindly valedictory remarks: "Ere this distinguished corps leaves Lucknow, probably for ever and aye, we cannot withhold a few valedictory remarks expressive of the regret felt at the regiment's departure, and of approval of the general conduct of the men during their tour of service here. We are well aware that reflections have been cast upon some of the rank and file, owing to irregularities and escapades which a few indifferent soldiers can at any time, and in the most crack corps, bring upon the local reputation of a regiment; but with such exceptions the conduct of the men of all grades has been most exemplary. It is a significant fact that there is a larger proportion of temperance men in the 65th than in any regiment, we believe, in the British army. This feature of itself would suffice to determine the general character of the men, and with such a large leaven of total abstainers and Good Templars in the ranks and among the non commissioned officers, it is very certain that regimental discipline is at its best, and good conduct must be a marked characteristic of the corps as a whole. This gallant regiment has, we are sure, the best wishes of all sections of Lucknow society, and its future career will be of more than ordinary interest to the citizens generally."

MERRY times are in store for Madras, and revelry and banquetting will soon revive society after the dismal time it has recently passed through. One who knows says that "matrimonial prospects in Madras itself are decidedly looking up. There are hardly fifty, indeed I can hardly reckon up thirty 'disengaged' girls, and of these, some I shrewdly suspect are booked and will be brides before the season is over. Weddings form now the chief topic of conversation; wedding gifts and wedding trousseaux are exciting much feminine comment and remark. Two weddings come off next week, and Messrs. Orr & Co., the jewellers, are making quite a fortune by the sale of presents; indeed, another season ought to enable them to retire, for the disease is wonderfully infectious."

THE *Leader*—There is something of an infectious nature about jobs. Rumour hath it that another stupendous job is contemplated, the guilt of which is apparently traceable to the Secretary of State. It is said, and believed, that on Colonel Keatinge's retirement next March the Chief Commissionership of Assam will be conferred upon—Dr. W. W. Hunter! The statement is almost incredible. It is hard to think that even Lord Salisbury would venture upon an act of such gross injustice. There is no particular reason to infer that an elegant and inaccurate writer will make an able administrator. The experience of most countries and ages is, indeed, unfavourable to such a conclusion. That Dr. Hunter's Annual Reports would be superior to Colonel Keatinge's from a literary point of view, is more than probable, but it does not follow that the actual work would be equally well done. Judging also from the past, the appointment of Dr. Hunter would be regarded by his subordinates with feelings of dismay. Those who have once served under him, even as compilers of *Gazetteers*, the credit of which he coolly appropriates, have no desire to repeat the experiment in any capacity. At the same time we fully recognize Dr. Hunter's claims to some special honorary distinction, such as the Star of India. The literary work he has had to do, he has done well—however mercilessly his style, however untrustworthy his facts, however hasty his generalizations, however faulty his conclusions. With all these drawbacks, his books and compilations are very likely to survive himself, and he is yet a young man—much too young and inexperienced to be entrusted with the government of such a province as Assam.

THE King of Burma enjoys a very evil repute with his subjects, and nothing good is ever heard of him. He must be a very ill-used man, or else he is the veritable scoundrel that he is uniformly reported to be. Honest traders, it is said, stand no chance against his interference with the markets, and with his unprincipled action in raising and lowering prices according as it suits his investments or speculations. His Majesty has now, however, reached a climax in infamy, if the statement made in the following letter is to be believed, that ought to consign him at least to the Andamans for the rest of his life:—"The telegraph line to Mandalay consists of only a single wire. Some short distance from the palace there are two wires, one running to the telegraph station in the city, the other into the palace, where there is also an office. All messages, therefore, are delivered in both offices simultaneously. The consequence is that there is very little chance of secrecy being preserved. The object of this arrangement is of course to put the King into possession of all the messages that are received at Mandalay. As His Majesty is a trader and monopolist, by this means he is placed in early possession of all commercial news which may be of advantage to him. For instance, if a merchant or trader in Rangoon or Thayetmyo wires to his agent at Mandalay to buy up at a certain rate all he can of a certain description of country goods or produce, the King has it in his power to forestal the order. It may be said that if telegrams were not wired direct into the palace, copies of the messages could be sent from the office outside, immediately on receipt and delivery of the messages delayed, in order to afford time to the palace, either to stop the delivery, or to take measures to act if necessary on the copies; but this continual despatch of messengers from the office to the palace would attract attention, and even in Mandalay that point requires consideration. Then again complaints have reached us of messages not having in some cases been delivered at all, and in all cases delay takes place. The latter is easily accounted for, as time is always called by the palace, so that the King may have time to act. As to missing messages, they may have been lost through carelessness, or kept back purposely."

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT reminds us, says the *Leader*, "not unfrequently of the big drum of the Town Band of the good city of Calcutta. We are not thinking so much of the hollowness of the musical instrument, or of its brass fittings, as of its wearisome monotony. It is louder than all the other instruments put together, and generally succeeds in drowning their harmony beneath its eternal dub-a-dub-dub. It is so far useful, however, that it occasionally serves to cover a false note, but it accompanies every air in one key, so that it is often flat when it should be sharp, and sharp when it should be flat. We are all heartily tired, for instance, of the drum accompaniment to the groans of the incarcerated banker, and are looking forward to the trumpet *obbligato* with which Mr. Justice Kennedy is expected to enliven us. A clearer case of contempt of court no barrister need desire for his first brief. Mr. Kennedy, if it were simply a personal matter, might well afford to treat such misrepresentations with silent contempt, and might very properly decline or even "refuse," to advertise a paper that is striving to do all the mischief that lies within its slender means in vilipending British justice and honour, and in glorifying the defects and vices of its Baboo supporters. But the credit of the High Court is also at stake, nor can it be suffered that any paper, however ridiculous it may appear in the eyes of Europeans, should obtain influence amongst the ignorant Natives as an organ of public opinion too powerful to be punished even by the highest legal tribunal in the land. Its uneducated readers will never be made to understand that the editors of the *Statesman* are still at large because of their insignificance, and not because of their strength. We are sorry for both drum and penny-whistle, but unless they are summarily silenced the Anglo-Indian press, as the *Statesman* truly observes, will become "a byword in the community."

THE translations from the Java papers in the *Straits Times* tell us that at Samalangan there had been some hard fighting lately. Two forts and two fortified houses have been taken. When the strongest fort was being attacked, the Achinese attacked the Dutch in the rear. "For a moment the troops wavered. Matters were in such a critical state that the coolies and convicts were armed with the muskets of the fallen and the sick; they bravely fought along with the troops. Colonel Van der Heijden ordered an assault, but the troops hesitated as to the advance. At that time the Colonel, when, busy directing the artillery for which purpose he had dismounted from his horse, was struck by a fragment of metal in the left eye. His eye is gone. Notwithstanding this dreadful wound, the brave man did not forget his duty for a moment. He casts one look at the hesitating troops, and severely wounded as he is, he mounts his horse again, has the assault made, and to set the example gallops himself towards the fort with his one eye. Deafening hurrahs followed. The troops were inspirited, and the fort became ours, and in time, too, for there was hot work in our rear; not till then did the active Colonel allow his wound to be looked to. As I have already stated, he has lost one eye, but is out of danger of his life."

IN September a new Oratorio was produced in England, which by all accounts is likely to acquire a lasting fame. At the Leeds musical festival, Dr. Macfarren, the blind composer, produced his new work "Joseph," before an audience of about 12,000 persons, who, to judge from the very high class of music presented throughout the festival, must have been well able to judge of a new or appreciate a good production. To attract the attention of our readers to the work, says a contemporary, we quote two passages from notices written by correspondents who were present. One says:—"There is a language in the music impossible to describe, which gives it a greater eloquence than words and a far deeper meaning. The construction and colouring are characteristic of the composer. Nothing can be richer than the latter, and nothing more beautiful than the former. The grandeur of the choruses is most impressive. The power and colouring as well as the harmony which pervade them, baffles the pen to describe, and shows the impotency of words to register the thermometer of the sensations when acted upon by the influence of music." If this be taken as a mere individual criticism, there can be no mistake of the effect produced on the audience:—"At the conclusion of the oratorio, the feelings of the audience found vent in a prolonged burst of uncontrollable applause interrupted with loud calls for Dr. Macfarren. In a few seconds the blind composer appeared, led on the orchestra by his brother, who had been conducting. Louder and louder swelled the plaudits of the multitude; band, chorus everybody, was carried away by that grand outpouring of enthusiasm. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats. The composer appeared deeply affected by the heartiness of the ovation which lasted till he retired. Altogether the scene was one which will long linger in the memory of those present."

At the recent Sanitary Congress at Leamington, Mr. W. Eassie read a very instructive paper "On Cremation Models and the Apparatus Employed." Mr. Eassie considers the practice of cremation arose from a desire to avoid polluting earth, air, or water; fire being chosen as the only destroying element. The Jews, to avoid polluting the earth, buried their dead in caves, and in cases of pestilence burned them. The Egyptians embalmed the body, the Persians exposed them to the vultures, as do the Parsees at the present day; the Peruvians dried them; the Chatham Islanders turned them adrift on the sea; and the Ethiopians threw them into the water to be devoured; the Hindoo, also, who cannot afford cremation, giving them to the crocodiles. Probably the practice of burial arose from mere custom or convenience as population increased; but burning was the original plan, arising probably out of the teaching of the sacrificial altar, which existed before any man had yet died. Man, too, was the only animal who understood the use of fuel, and he was no doubt intended to use it for this purpose. Cremation was practised in disposing of the killed during the French and Burgundian wars, and has recently been favourably reported on by the medical staff of various foreign governments, and surely it was much better to burn the slain at once than to be compelled to disinter and burn them afterwards on account of improper burial, as was the case at Waterloo and Sedan. The present war, too, had shown the necessity for such a practice in such cases if only for the consideration of hygiene; and from what passed at the Dresden Congress it seemed probable that should Austria, France, or Belgium be unfortunately obliged to take part in the war they would institute an authorised cremation service. Returning to the home question, it was well known that the medical officers of health were seizing every opportunity of closing grave yards; yet it certainly seemed hard that one county should take up for the disposed dead large tracts of land in another county which might here after be required for other purposes. Milan, Gotha, and Zurich had already sanctioned the principle and practice of cremation, and here in England the Great Northern Cemetery Company had offered to provide all the requisite appliances for its introduction, but were unfortunately prevented by the scruples of the Bishop. On a recent occasion when the Rajah Rampal Singh wished to burn the corpse of his wife, application had to be made to a foreign government, and though permission had now been accorded by the Milanese authorities for the use of their crematorium in any future case, it was humiliating to be thus dependent on foreign kindness. It is true experiments in this mode of disposing of the dead have been made since 1869, seven of them during the last two years, the success of those conducted at Padua with the Brunetti apparatus, and at Breslau and Dresden with the Redam and Siemens apparatus, and at Milan with those invented by Messrs. Polli and Clericetti, and by Messrs. Terrussi and Betti respectively, having been entirely successful; whilst the two which have taken place at Washington, Pennsylvania, and Salt Lake City partially failed, owing to defects in the apparatus employed. The particulars given, however, were decidedly as satisfactory as might have been wished, almost every case lacking some important details as to the weight of the body, the amount of fuel required, &c. The only totals of expense given were in the case of one cremation at Milan with the Polli and Clericetti apparatus, where the total came to 70*l.*, and the unsuccessful attempt at Washington, costing 30*l.*, but without achieving the end desired. The weight of the bodies is not given in either of these instances, but the time occupied in the operation is stated in one case to have been two hours. In the two cases of which alone full details are given, one, at Milan, was that of a male 50 years of age, and weighing 90*l.*, which was totally consumed by the Brunetti furnace in 85 minutes at a cost of fuel of 2s. 4d., leaving a residuum of ashes weighing a little over 4lb.; and the other, at Breslau, of a female weighing 70lb., was reduced by the Redam apparatus, in 70 minutes, to a residuum of 3lb. of ashes at a cost for fuel of 3s.

BOMBAY.

THE NEXT OUTWARD MAIL.—The *Pioneer* says that the Australis, which brings the Overland Mail due at the end of this week, has made a quick passage down the Red Sea. She was detained three days over her time at Suez by a delay of the Brindisi steamer. She should have left Suez on Friday morning (Oct. 19), but did not sail till Sunday evening. However, having only left Aden on Saturday evening (Nov. 3) she can hardly recover all the rest of her lost time between there and Bombay." Reuter's published telegram tells us that the Australis left Aden on Friday last at 6 p.m.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS.—About fifty persons were charged yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan with letting off fireworks on a public thoroughfare without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and were fined in sums varying from 8 to 4 anas each.

A DARING THEFT.—On Monday evening last, Yeshwunt Venayek was passing along Funnuswady street in company with his little daughter, when some person snatched a gold head-ornament, valued Rs. 8, from the head of the girl, and made off with it.

DEATH OF SHAPOORJEE NOWROJEE.—The man Shapoorjee Nowrojee who, on Thursday last in his deposition (which we have already published) declared before the Magistrate, Mr. P. Ryan, that he had stabbed himself on the night previous with a knife, and on the following night, before the same Magistrate, made a second declaration to the effect that his brother, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, had stabbed him, died yesterday noon at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the said wound. A Coroner's inquiry was opened yesterday which was adjourned.

WE understand that Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, returns to Poona from the Famine Districts, and assumes charge of his duties on the 3rd proximo.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CASE OF ADULTERY AGAINST TRUMPETER THORPE.—We hear that the Commission issued by the Sessions Judge for the evidence of some of the witnesses in this case, who are at present at Madras, has not been returned; but letters have been received to the effect that the witnesses named, deny all knowledge of knowing, or ever having seen, Mrs. Templeton—*Id.*

THE 2ND QUEEN'S—A correspondent says:—"The 2nd Queen's have now been ten years in India, and acclimatization with them seems impossible. The average number of sick, as also invaliding and mortality are yearly increasing. This regiment has been stationed in several unhealthy places, including Hyderabad, Scinde, and Aden. They contracted ague at Bombay during the recent Mahomedan riots, and at Parel during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They are now placed in the Gorpoorie barracks at Poona, where the accommodation is insufficient, a portion of the regiment being at Wanowrie. There are always detachments of other corps attached to this regiment. The hospital accommodation is also in-sufficient, as tents have to be pitched for the accommodation of the sick. The medical subordinates are also much below the staff.—*Id.*

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.—It has for some weeks past been the talk that the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, in succession to Brigadier Aitchison, will be Colonel G. F. C. Bray, of the 96th Foot, a most popular officer, and who some years ago held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General in this Presidency, and which he vacated for the command of his regiment which fell to him just at the time of their returning home from India. The New Army Warrant—which removes a lot of old General officers, and gives promotion to the rank of Major General of a large number of the Senior Colonels, G. F. C. Bray being one of them—will, however, we suspect, disappoint many of his friends, who are anxiously wishing to see him out here at the head of the Department he worked so satisfactorily in.—*Id.*

A NATIVE PRINCE EXPELLED FROM HIS FATHER'S TERRITORIES.

PRINCE KOLABA of Jamnuggar is now at Poona, where he arrived about five months ago in charge of Captain Stace, and was received in consequence of some unpleasantness existing between himself and his father, the Chief of Jamnuggar. On Friday last orders were received from His Excellency the Viceroy by the Bombay Government to the effect that the said Prince has been permanently banished from Jamnuggar, and the State jewels which he brought away with him to Poona should be at once recovered and restored to his father, the Chief of Jamnuggar. Pursuant to these orders, the City Magistrate, Mr. Plunkett, received charge of the State jewels on the same day the orders were received, which are valued at a lakh of rupees. The Viceroy, we understand, has now under his consideration what allowance should be granted to the Prince for his maintenance.—*Poona Observer.*

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. UNION.

THIS match was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. The Gymkhana captain won the toss and elected to bat. The innings commenced a little before eleven o'clock, Wyer and N. R Oliver going to the wickets, to the bowling of Rowbotham and Devlin. Esch batsman commenced with a single off the first over, and a few other singles had been scored, when Wyer was bowled by Rowbotham with a "Yorker." One wicket for 9, of which Wyer had made three. Lyon went in to join Oliver, but they were not long together, as Oliver was caught off the first ball of the next over at short slip. Two for 9—last man 3. Harrison, the next batsman, commenced with a two hit off the first ball he received. This was followed by Lyon putting Rowbotham away to leg for six,—a very pretty hit, and the next ball, he slipped the same bowler for two. Harrison scored a single by a pretty slip off Devlin, and 20 was hoisted. Two more singles only had been scored, when Harrison was run out. Three was 22,—last man 4. Dr. Maule went in, and a change pfrd made in the bowling, Hor. Harrington going on to accel oof Devlin. His first ball was neatly cut by Lyon or two, and the same batsman scored a single off the same over. In course of the next over from Rowbotham Lyon skied a ball to the off, and was rather badly missed by McKenzie. Nothing but singles came for some time, till Maule cut Harrington for three, and Lyon drove the same bowler directly afterwards for a similar number. Another single by Maule, scored directly afterwards, raised the total to 40. Maule put Rowbotham neatly away to leg for three, and the next ball Lyon sent to the same side for a couple. At 48 Pritchard went on to bowl in place of Harrington. When another ten runs had been put on by singles, McGuire bowled at the pavilion end *vice* Rowbotham. Both batsmen, however, continued to hit away merrily, and soon 70 was hoisted on the telegraph board; but directly afterwards Lyon was caught by McKenzie off McGuire having made the useful contribution of 31 runs. Owen, joined Maule, who off the next ball made a very pretty forward cut for four, when the new comer opened his account with the scorers by a hit to leg for two. Just afterwards, by a bit of very clumsily fielding, Owen missed being run out; but the next ball, Maule was well caught by Devlin off Pritchard. Five wickets for 77, of which Dr. Maule had scored 28. McKenzie took the vacant place, and soon began, with a single off McGuire, following it up with a cut for three off Pritchard in the following over. This bit increased the total to 80. Rowbotham now went on to bowl again, taking the place of Pritchard. Two couples—McKenzie and another by Owen—with two singles, raised the score to 90. After another over from Rowbotham, in which McKenzie got a drive for three, Herbert Harrington took the ball at the pavilion end *vice* McGuire. His over resulted in a single for each batsman. The next over, from Rowbotham, produced seven runs, five of which—a two and a three—were scored by Owen—and 100 was hoisted on the telegraph board. During the next over, 6 more runs were added, McKenzie making a three and a two, and Owen a single; and the first ball of Rowbotham's following over, McKenzie drove straight to the front for five. Owen made a single, and then McKenzie hit a ball hard back to the bowler. He failed to hold it, and it flew up above his head and dropped behind him. A few balls later, Owen was chosen behind by Harrington. Six wickets for 115—last man 14. Raynor followed Owen, and he and McKenzie continued to run up the score, the new comer making two pretty hits for three each. When the total had reached 130, yer another change was made in the bowling, Hor. Harrington going on again in place of Rowbotham. Off his second over, McKenzie was well caught by Rowbotham, who ran back for a long-on. Seven wickets for 132.—last man 28. Young, the next man in, commenced with a single off Hor. Harrington, and soon afterwards hit Herbert Harrington away to long leg for 5. Off the next over by Hor. Harrington, Raynor sent a ball very prettily to square leg for four, and cut the next ball for three. A few balls later, the same batsman scored a single, and 150 was hoisted. Another change in the bowling brought on Pritchard again in place of Hor. Harrington. When the adjournment took place for tiffin, the score stood at 158 for seven wickets.

After tiffin, Young not being up to time, Raynor went in with Raynor, and the two, in spite of several changes of bowling, kept the field well at work till 206 had been scored, when Macrae was caught at long-field by McKenzie off Rowbotham. The last man out had scored 22. Young now went in again to join Raynor, but they were quickly separated, Raynor being clean bowled by Herbert Harrington. Nine wickets for 209—last man 41. One more run had been scored, when the last man in, J. Oliver, was bowled by Rowbotham, the innings closing at 20 minutes past three o'clock for 210.

After a short interval, the Union sent in Herbert Harrington and Rowbotham to the bowling of Wyer and Macrae. Herrington commenced operations with a single off the former, and the next over Macrae the got a fine off drive for five. This over produced 10 runs, as there were two byes, and Rowbotham scored 3 by a slip. In Wyer's second over, he clean bowled Rowbotham. One wicket for 11 runs. Penstone was the next man in. Several overs followed with nothing but interesting than singles, till Herrington cut Macrae late and very prettily for four. When the score had been raised to 25, Mr R. Oliver went on to bowl *vice* Macrae. At 32, Penstone was run out while attempting to run two where there was clearly only one to be got in safety. Hor. Harrington joined his brother, and the two played steadily for some time without adding much to the score, when Herbert Harrington drove one of Wyer's "head balls" right down to the pavilion—a very fine drive indeed. At 44, Herbert Harrington was caught by McKenzie at short leg, off Wyer. He had scored 27. W. McKenzie went in next, and another change was made in the bowling, Harrington going on in place of Oliver. W. McKenzie was caught at square leg by H. McKenzie off Wyer, without having scored, and was succeeded by McGuire. Four wickets down for 44 runs. McGuire contributed another "duck" being bowled by Harrison. Five for 45. Devlin took the vacant place, and kept company with Hor. Harrington while the latter made several runs, including a three off Oliver. In the following over, however, he (Harrington) spooned a ball from Wyer between the wickets, and was caught by the bowler. Six for 53. Pritchard, the next man, lost his partner before he received a ball, Devlin being caught and bowled by Wyer. Seven for 54. The next ball, Clarke who had followed Devlin, was caught by one of the Parsee ground boys who was acting as substitute for Dr. Maule. Eight for 54. The next man, Morris got a leg bit off Wyer for three, and another for two off Harrison, which raised the total to 60. When another single or two had been scored, however, Wyer removed his stumps, and he retired to give place to Thomson, the last man in. Two runs were added, when Mr. Thomson was caught at point off Wyer, and the innings closed at 5-25 for 67. The following are the scores:—

GYMKHANA.

Wyer, b Rowbotham	3
N. R. Oliver, ct Harrington, b Devlin	3
Lyon, c McKenzie, b McGuire.....	31
Harrison, run out.....	4
Dr. Maule, ct Devlin, b Pritchard	28
Owen, b Herbert Harrington	14
McKenzie, c Rowbotham, b Hor. Harrington	28
Raynor, b Herbert Harrington	47
J. Oliver, b Rowbotham	0
W. E. Young, not out.....	12
F. C. Macrae, c McKenzie, b Rowbotham	22
b. 5; l. b. 3; w. 9; n. b. 1	18
Total...	210

Herbert Harrington, c McKenzie, b Wyer.....	27
Rowbotham, b Wyer	3
Penstone, run out.....	6
Hor. Harrington, ct and b Wyer	8
W. McKenzie, c H. McKenzie, b Wyer	0
T. M. McGuire, b Harrison	0
N. Devlin, ct and b Wyer	1
H. Pritchard, not out.....	5
J. Clarke, ct sub, b Wyer	0
C. Morris, b Wyer	6
J. Thomson, ct N. R. Oliver, b Wyer.....	0
b. 9; l. b. 1; w. 1.....	11
Total...	67

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

I. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 777, dated 16th September 1877, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to validate the appointment of certain members, and for the temporary continuance of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 820, dated 16th October 1877, stating that the Governor-General refuses to give his assent to Bill No. 2 of 1877 (The City of Bombay Abkari Bill) on the ground that section 7 of that measure is in conflict with certain of the provisions of the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1863) and the Indian Tariff Act (XVI. of 1875).

3. Report of the Select Committee on the "Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay."

4. Petition from Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee, Bomanjee Cursetjee, and Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee, administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, dated 9th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

5. Petition from Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

6 Petition from Mr. Hormusjee Jehangir Ardasir and others, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

7. Petition from Mr. Dady Jehangir Aadasir, dated 28th July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

8. Petition from Mr. Adasir, Hormusjee, dated 31st July 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

9. Petition from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, dated 14th September 1877, relating to the Abkari Bills.

II. Bills and orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 7 of 1877. A Bill to amend the Law for regulating the control of the manufacture of Spirituous Liquors and for the realization of the Abkari Revenue in the City of Bombay. First Reading.

2. Bill No. 4, of 1877. A Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (The Ferries Act). Second Reading.

3. Bill No. 1 of 1876. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay. Second Reading.

Bill No. 3 of 1877. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari Law of the Presidency of Bombay. Second Reading.

J. NUGENT,
Poona, 2nd Nov. 1877. Under Secy. to Govt.

FIRE AT MANDVIE.

ACCORDING to native prejudices, the Hindoo new year commenced yesterday under rather unfavourable auspices, it being ushered in with a fire which broke out at 1 p.m. in a house situated in Doongree Gully Street, occupied by Dhurrumsey Khetsey and another Bhatia, merchants trading in coir yarn, rope, &c. The house was used for the shop as well as for the storage of large stocks of the said articles. The fire is said to have originated in a quantity of coir yarn, from which smoke was first seen, and immediately after it broke out into a flame. On an alarm being raised, an attempt was made to save some property, but owing to the suffocating smoke which filled the whole premises it was impossible to succeed. The fire engines from the several stations were speedily on the spot, and also a strong party of European Police, headed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. H. Vincent, who rendered valuable assistance. Fortunately there was a copious supply of water from the Vehar main. The fire took speedy hold of the building in which it originated, and consumed the whole of the property contained therein in a very short time. By the efforts of the Police, however, and some of the Europeans belonging to the Port Trust, as well as some natives who worked the manual engines, the fire was completely got under within an hour and-a-half. The damage to property and building is roughly estimated at Rs. 25,000.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

A SEVERE accident occurred last Saturday morning to Captain Johnstone, 33rd Regiment, from Kurrachee, at present at Poona garrison instructor. He was out riding on Rotten Row, and whilst opposite to the Rest Camp, his horse became unmanageable, and bolting, dashed him against a tree and threw him with great force. Very fortunately some of the hospital people of the Rest Camp noticed it, and quickly brought a dooly, and had him conveyed to his rooms in the Napier Hotel, where on examination the medical men found both of the bones of his left leg broken. He is doing well under the able treatment of our Staff Doctor, Surgeon Major Sexton.—*Poona Observer.*

MYSORE WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

MR. A. WINGATE, Additional Secretary to the Famine Commissioner, Mysore, reports, for the week ending the 27th October, as follows:—

General and heavy rain has fallen throughout the week causing anxiety for the tanks and some injury to the crops. The fall has been specially heavy in Chitaldrug where 7 inches 30 cents were recorded, the total fall of the year being nearly as great as in 1875. Notwithstanding great risk of damage to the jowari crops which are reported to be rotting in the ear, prospects have very markedly improved in that District, and an early termination of the distress, is anticipated. The Famine Commissioner visited the Shimoga District, where he found only one relief camp with very few inmates, chiefly sick and infirm. Both here and over a considerable part of Chitaldrug, the people are most desirous of remaining near their crops and cannot be persuaded to leave them for relief works, nor is it desirable they should, as even the poorest find some employment in weeding and cutting the heads of such grain as has ripened and is spoiling, and eke out a livelihood with roots and greens. With a little fine weather it appeared to be the general opinion that the harvest would be unusually good. The area cultivated is larger than ordinary, and as yet no serious damage has occurred. But should the incessant and heavy rain continue, the consequences to the jowari crop may be serious. This description applies with more or less force to the other Districts, the rain injuring the standing crops, delaying the harvest and interfering with sowing operations. The crops in Coorg are also suffering. The imports of grain by rail have again decreased, amounting to 2,938 tons, or 917 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 1,708 tons were exported, or 271 tons less than in the preceding week, to Tumkur, Bellary, Mysore Ussr (Salem District), Round Bangalore. Prices are dearer in the interior, and thus attract the imports.

The improvement in prices reported generally in ragi, of which increasing quantities come to market.

The number of labourers employed on civil relief works, was 31,167, or a net increase of 892, due to 4,916 additional labourers drafted to works in Tumkur from Kadur, and all other Districts, except Kadur, where there was a trifling increase of 77, the numbers diminished, the decrease being greatest in Chitaldrug. The transfer of labour to the Public Works Department continues. It is hoped the labourers under civil officers in Bangalore will shortly be transfered to the Railway and in Kolar to the Yedaruru Tank. There is a difficulty in Tumkur, where there are now 13,823 persons on civil works owing to a want of any large useful projects in that District. With a view to testing the practicability of moving labour at this season, the Chief Engineer collected a party of about 450 in Bangalore for employment near Maddur, distant about 48 miles, and Lieutenant Bell, 2nd Q. O. N. I., was placed in charge, reports his arrival on the works without the loss of a single person he started with, but on the contrary with an addition of volunteers picked up by the way. The De

manner, the savages sometimes attempt to retaliate, and then follows another grievance and another war.

I have three little extracts from my notebook which I request you to punish, to the truth of which any Arab, or Arab slave, at present in Nyangwe would be quite willing to testify :—

"Oct. 17.—Arabs organised to-day from the three districts of Kasessa, Mwana Mamba, and Nyangwe, to avenge the murder and eating of Mohammed-bin Soud, and 10 men, by a tribe near Mana Mpandu, half-way between Kasessa and Nyangwe. After six days' slaughter, the Arabs returned with 300 slaves and 1,500 goats, besides spears, back-cloths, stools, &c.

"Oct. 24.—The natives of Kabanga, near Nyangwe, were sorely troubled two or three days ago by a visit paid them by some Wanyamwezi in the employ of Mohammed bin Said. Their insolence was so unbearable that the natives at last said, 'We will stand this no longer. They will force our wives and daughters before our eyes if we hesitate longer to kill them. Kill them! kill them! and before the Arabs come we will be off.' Unfortunately, only one of the Wanyamwezi was killed; the others took fright, and disappeared to rouse the Arabs with a new "grievance." To-day Mtagamoyo, whose heart is only as big as the end of one's finger, set out for the scene of action with a murderous celerity, and, besides making 15 slaves, killed 30, and set fire to eight villages. Mtagamoyo was said by the Arabs to have made but a "small prize."

"Oct. 26. The day after my arrival here I was signalled by an attack made by Mtagamoyo upon the Wagenya, or fishermen, on the left bank of the Lualaba. He departed in the night, and returned this day noon with 50 or 60 women and a few children.

"'Are these wars of yours frequent?' I asked my friend Abed bin Salim.

"'Frequent! sometimes six times and 10 times a month,' he replied. 'We cannot teach these pagans to be quiet; they are always kicking up trouble, killing some of our people whenever they can get a chance. A small force of five or 10 guns dare not set out to hunt game. We are always on the look-out for trouble, and when we hear of it we all set out to punish them.'"

The method of "punishment" which the Arabs have adopted in Manyema means a cut-throat grab at anything or everything, from a woman to an empty ground, from a goat or a pig to a hen's egg, and an indiscriminate shooting into anything bearing the semblance of an armed foe. When such simple savages as these of Manyema run away half dead with fright, unnerved by the frightful noise of musketry and whistle of murderous slugs in their ears, it may well be imagined that many little things of value to Arabs and their slaves are picked up. My picture also proves why most of the miserable half-castes and Arab starvelings from Zanzibar are able to muster from 300 to 600 armed slaves each. They have but little cloth and beads to buy food for those slaves; they must therefore be sustained by the profits and loot derived from raids. Wade Safeni, one of the captains in our expedition, said to me as we marched from Mana Mamba to Nyangwe, 16 Meseps, all this plain lying between Mana Mamba and Nyangwe, when I first came here, eight years ago, was populated so thickly that we travelled through gardens, and fields, and villages every quarter of an hour. There were cocks and goats and droves of black pigs round every village. A bunch of bananas could be purchased for one cowrie. You can see what the country is now for yourself." I saw an uninhabited wilderness—mostly. The country was only redeemed from utter depopulation by a small inhabited district, at intervals of six hours' march, the people to which seemed to be ever on the qui vive against attack.

If the Arabs intended to colonise this country, such reckless conduct and indiscriminate shooting of people would be deemed great folly? but the Arabs have no intention of colonising Manyema. They are merely temporary residents in a district which up to the present time has offered golden opportunities of trade. In choosing this district the Arabs considered the character of the inhabitants, and they saw that the natives of Manyema were least able of any tribe or tribes in Central Africa to interfere with them. As Livingstone was one of the early arrivals among the strangers in Manyema, he was able to note and observe the first symptoms and the causes of depopulation which has been going on now for a period of eight years. Were it possible that he could rise from the dead and take a glance at the districts now depopulated, it is probable that he would be more than ever filled with sorrow at the misdoings of these traders. The Arabs have been now over eight years in Manyema, yet, though their slaves have made progress farther west, they have been unable to discover a suitable locality for trade, or to secure a site for a trading depôt. The natives farther west appear by their reports to be extremely savage and combative. Every caravan—though one numbered 293 guns has been compelled to turn back much reduced in numbers, with woful tales of fighting, besieging, and suffering from want of food. It will thus be seen that the Arab trader, having a special regard for their health, do not care to injure themselves by making raids against strong tribes; that they prefer weak, small tribes, whose want of organisation and combination renders them specially powerless against a compact body of 100 men armed with muskets. Manywema and Marungu, unfortunately for their inhabitants offered attractive opportunities from local causes. Each small village obeyed a separate chief, and their next neighbourhood one to another engendered tribal jealousies and hates, so that, when the traders came, they were not only spurred to assume the offensive by their own navarice but each chief did his best to secure their aid against his neighbour. Manywema has become a prey for the Arabs and Marungu is being depopulated by the Wanyamwezi in Arab interests. The Arab buy gangs of men in the African interior; for the business of purchasing ivory necessitates a demand for human carriers, and, as hired porters are not always to be obtained, they are naturally compelled to purchase slaves to convey the precious material to the coast. Until ivory ceases to be an article of demand we ought not to blame the Arabs much for doing the best they can, consistent with state of things to collect it and bring it to their seaport. In the treatment of their slaves they must also be credited with not cruelly abusing their own interests. Except under very rare circumstances, the condition of the slaves is not worse than when they enjoyed their savage freedom. If the Arabs contented themselves with buying slaves, and were free from the charge of assisting to enslave the unfortunate, we should be deprived of much right to complain of them, provided that such purchase was limited to the interior.

The charge I make against the objects of Prince Burghash is that in Marungu, Manywema, and Rua they use their power to enslave people, to capture by force thousands of men, women, and children for the purpose of selling them to their countrymen for the mere sake of making money out of the sale of human beings that were forcibly and unjustly taken from their homes to feed their avarice. I charge them with being engaged in a traffic specially obnoxious to humanity—a traffic founded on violence, murder, robbery and fraud. I charge them with being engaged in a business which can be called by no other name than land piracy, and which should justly be as punishable as piracy on the high seas. That while all the nations in the world abstain from being concerned in such a trade, and generally condemn it, the subjects of Prince Burghash, equipping themselves at Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, and other seaport towns, organise themselves into separate and several caravans, whose object mostly is to prosecute to the utmost of their power and vigour a system of land piracy, to attack inoffensive tribes and capture as many slaves as they are able to, for the purpose of selling them to their countrymen on the coast. Prince Burghash, personally, I do not believe, is to be blamed. It is his weakness, his inefficiency, his utter incapacity to prevent his subjects from violating all laws, human and divine, that should be shown up. We may credit him, personally, with doing all he can to prevent it, or at least with doing all he knows how to prevent the trade. But it is apparent to me and to anybody who may come to Africa, that what he has been doing, or is doing, makes no more impression upon this appalling and desperate trade than what this letter will perhaps make. I only write this letter because it is a part of my duty to give you such information as may come within the range of my travels; assuredly with but a faint hope that it will have a feather's weight towards checking the crying and dreadful evil. What I do trust is that, with your aid, I shall be able to cause many to reflect upon the fact that there exists one little state on this globe, which is almost equal in extent to an English county, with the sole privilege of enriching itself by wholesale murder, land piracy, and commerce in human beings, and that a traffic forbidden to all other nations should be permitted to be furtively monopolised by the little island of Zanzibar, and by such insignificant people as the subjects of Prince Burghash.

HENRY M. STANLEY,
Commanding Anglo-American Expedition.

We have received the subjoined communication from Le Vicomte Duprat, the Portuguese Consul-General, and readily give it publication, in recognition of the courtesy shown by the Portuguese authorities to our Joint Commissioner on the coast, and of the interest which it evinces in geographical science. We need not, however, point out that the official document is full of errors. Mr. Stanley never visited Lakes Bangweolo and Moero; he was only four marches distant from his goal when he sent forward his request for supplies; and the Congo-Lualaba is no more a Portuguese river than the North Pole is a possession of the House of Braganza:

We are now enabled, from official information sent to the Ministry of Marine, to give the following accounts of the results of the above journey.

Stanley crossed Africa and travelled down the Zaire from the source to its mouth. He started from Zanzibar in 1874 for the Victoria Nyanza, which he explored; from thence he went to the Albert Nyanza by a river which connects those two inland seas; he then went down to Tanganika, which he also explored with extreme care, correcting the observations of his first journey and determining the limits of the south of Tanganika was N. E. and not N. W. and S. E. He afterwards went to Nyangwe and went down the Lualaba as far as Lake M ero, and then down the Luapula to Bangweolo, which he discovered to be the source of the Zaire, for the Luapula is Zaire, and the Lualaba Zaire also, and this river takes many other names before being called the Zaire, the name by which it is known to a little distance above Boma. He then turned N., being continuously afloat up to 5° 45' N. of the equator. From thence the river runs W., and afterwards to the S. as far as Boma and its mouth. This journey of Stanley's has never been accomplished before. One day, when his position was a most desperate one, and the thirteen Arabs and American gave himself up for lost, he wrote two letters—one in Portuguese and one in French—explaining what had happened, and his present circumstances. These he confided to expresses, with the recommendation to try and deliver them into the hands of whites. These letters came into the position of a Portuguese establ-hed at Boma, directly after which our countryman there started off in search of Stanley, with guides, provisions, and other succours, and found him after a two days' journey. It was then that Stanley learned he had actually come the Zaire. He was himself very much pleased with the Portuguese, and confessed that our language was the one best known in the interior, he having had to make use of it many times when different tribes told him they knew the white man's language, which proved to be ours.

Stanley was freely entertained at Loanda, but, refusing all offers of quarters made him there, he went to live in companionship with our explorers Brito Capello and Serpa Pinto, whom he relieved of a great difficulty by offering them his Zanzibar people for their expedition. Serpa Pinto had been to the Zaire to engage carriers and there learned that the illustrious explorer was in Cabinda, and he went after him there in the gunboat Tamega. Stanley spoke very highly of the Portuguese, and said they possessed great influence in the interior. He accepted the offer of Serpa Pinto, and came with him on board the Tamega to Loanda. During the voyage Stanley was attacked by bili ous fever, and, as there was no doctor on board, our explorer readily took upon himself the task of curing him, in which he succeeded.

Mr. Stanley's journey, and the information he has given our explorers, will necessitate some of their projected routes; in fact, Messrs. Serpa Pinto and Capello are about to organise another route, because they consider their original plan interfered with by Stanley's intrepid journey. Kind expressions and official thanks towards Portugal have been addressed both by the American Consular Agent and by Mr. Stanley to the Councillor Caetano d'Abreu e Sa, the Governor-General.

We regret that want of space prevents our inserting a curious letter from Serpa Pinto to Luciano Cordeiro respecting the preparatory works of the expedition and the fortunate meeting with Stanley. We will, however, give the following important extract from it:

"The Zaire has a course of 2,400 leagues, and has its head waters in Lake Bangweolo, where it is known as the Lualaba. It is afterwards the Lualaba, which I presume merely signifies a river, and later on it bears many other names, and runs a long distance north of the Equator. It has 62 cataracts, of which 57 were descended by Stanley in boats, and it was in this way that he lost his two white companions that he brought with him, and many of his porters . . . . The last five falls are those of Kallalaw, which he passed on foot."

"How often has he said to me, 'You see all these grey hairs! I had to fight 43 times, and save some through all an explorers I had the most savage foes to contend against. The falls of the Zaire did more towards blanching my hair than all the other work put together.

"Lake Sankorra does not exist. There is a river called the Sankurro, which is an affluent of the Zaire. The Quessi and Quango are also affluents of this river. The natives are intractable; and Stanley had to fight 45 times to secure a passage and protect his baggage."

THE first number of a so-called comic journal—*Puck, or the Ceylon Firefly*—has been published at Colombo To be candid, one vigour in the original sketches, but the difficulties inherent to illustrated journals in the East have been fatal to the administration of any but the draughtsman himself. The rest consists, as Douglas Jerrold said, prose and *worse*.—*Statesman*.

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